THE SULTAN TO SALISBURY.

UNIQUE ACTION OF THE TURK. ASKS THE PREMIER TO MAKE A SPEECH

IN HIS BEHALF. TO OFFSET THE ADDRESS AT THE LORD MAYOR'S

BANQUET-GIVES HIS WORD OF HONOR THAT THE REFORMS WILL BE CARRIED OUT-

COMPLIED WITH-SIGNIFICANCE OF RUSTEM PACHA'S CA-REER AND CHARACTER.

London, Nov. 19 .-- An incident that is unparalleled in the annals of English diplomacy oc-Colonial agents in London. This was the reading of a letter from the Sultan of Turkey to Lord Salisbury, begging him to make a speech that would offset the one he delivered on the occasion of the Lord Mayor's banquet.

Lord Salisbury referred to the impropriety of reading the letter at the conference, but he took advantage of the occasion simply to grant, so far as he could, the request made by the Sultan. At the outset of his speech the Prime Minister said:

"Allow me to say a word in answer to a very distinguished, distant correspondent, if I may so term him, who has requested me to make a statement in some public speech. My correspondent is no less a personage than the Sultan of Turkey. (Loud cheers.) I feel that there is profound impropriety in thrusting any diplomatic details on your attention, and I hope you will believe that nothing would have induced me to produce on this occasion the august message I shall read, except the distinct commands of the person from whom it proceeded."

Lord Salisbury then referred to the speech he delivered at the Guild Hall on November 9, and

"His Majesty has been pleased to send me a message-saying that he has been very much pained to read the report of that speech and the expression of the opinion that the promised reforms in Turkey would not be executed. His Majesty desires it to be known that he is carrying out those reforms decided upon by him. He is desirous of executing them at the earliest possible moment, and has so repeatedly instructed his Ministers. His Majesty continues:

The only reason why Lord Salisbury should thus throw doubts on my good intentions must be the intrigues of certain persons here or false statements made to cause such an opinion."

"After intermediate observations, His Majesty

I repeat that I will execute the reforms. I will take the paper containing them, place it before me and see that every article is put in force. This is my earnest determination, and I give my word of honor. I wish Lord Salisbury to know this, and I beg and desire his Lordship, having confidence in these declarations, to make another speech by virtue of the friendly feeling

and disposition he has for me and my country. I shall await the result of this message with the greatest anxiety." When the Prime Minister had finished reading the letter, he was greeted with loud applause. When quiet had been restored he again appealed to his hearers to acquit him of impropriety for such an unprecedented act as reading such s message at a public meeting, but declared that he could not abstain from reading it without showing discourtesy to the distinguished potentate who had written it. He then said:

'As you know, we are part of the concert of Europe, which has resolved, so far as it acts, to act with unanimity. Some persons seem to imagine that we dispose of the decisions of the Powers. That is crediting us with more influence than we possess. Whatever is done must be done with unanimity. I do not admit that responsibility for any decision that the Powers make rests entirely or mainly on this course. for any decision that the Powers make rests en-tirely or mainly on this country. We and all the Powers are in a position common to those who are obliged to act together, namely, that if others do not agree with them they cannot have their own way, but I in nowise desire to intimate by these words that the slightest shade of disagreement has arisen among the Powers." EULOGIZES RUSTEM PACHA.

Lord Salisbury expressed deep regret for the apparently irrecoverable illness of Rustem Pacha, the Turkish Ambassador to Great Britain, and said that he had been the most valuable intermediary between the Ottoman and British governments, but it was not this that had given him a ments, but it was not the statesmen of Europe. He was a name among the statesmen of Europe. He was a name who, by combining firmness, justice and name among the statesmen of Europe. It is a man who, by combining firmness, justice and concillation, had brought peace to the Lebanon district, when it was torn with the dissensions of race and creed. He could not help feeling that if men like Rustem Pacha had had charge of the districts in which the recent horrors had occurred, the conscience of Europe would never have been the conscience of Europe would never have been the conscience of Europe would never have been tried nor its sympathies racked by the details of

the conscience of Europe would never have been tried nor its sympathies racked by the details of suffering and terror.

"If," he continued, "there were men like Rustem Pacha around the Sultan, the problem would not be solved by external action of the advising Powers, which is a clumsy device at the best. It would be solved by the natural operation of the counsels of an enlightened minority working through efficient and competent instruments. (Cheers.) I do not see the men who are to replace Rustem Pacha. I cannot enter into the question why there are none such now. Twenty-five years ago there were several such. I exhort you to consider that the terrible Armenian problem is quite as much the want of competent men as it is the wane of adequate laws. The mere writing of wane of adequate laws. The mere writing of new provisions and fresh decrees cannot supply the place, especially in Eastern communities, of Governors knowing how and having the courage and integrity to perform their duty. The Powers will doubtless do their best, but do not imagine that the deep-seated diseases on the Empire can be cured by a wave of a magician's wand. The results of long years of error must be paid for, and the cruel law is that those who will pay are not those who were originally guilty of the offence.

Turning to other matters, Lord Salisbury alluded to the agitation against the House of Lords. He said he did not deay that the upper Lords He said he did not deay that the upper Lords He said he did not deay that the upper long paper a new assembly was a mere dream of doctrinaires.

Referring to future measures of naval defence, the Prime Minister declared that no improvement of fleets and no combination or alliance of foreign Powers ought to be able for a moment foreign Powers ought to be able for a moment foreign Powers ought to be able for a moment foreign Powers ought to be able for a moment foreign Powers ought to be able for a moment foreign Powers ought to be able for a moment foreign Powers ought to be able for a moment fore

pected the safety of the safet especially Great Britain. This statement, he against every emergency. This statement, he said, must not be construed to mean that he exsaid, must not be construed to mean that he expected a speedy dissolution of the Turkish Empire. Not only in Turkey, but elsewhere, there pire. Not only in Turkey, but elsewhere, there was a tendency in the direction of change.

THE PRESS ON THE SULTAN'S LETTER. London, Nov. 19.-"The Post" to-morrow, com-menting on the Sultan's letter to Lord Salisbury,

Nobody who considers Eastern politics with calm, unbiased judgment will fail to be struck by the pathetic dignity and frank carnestness of the Suitan's message.

"The Graphic" will say:

In writing these manly words the Suitah has to be suitan's message.

In writing these manly words the Sultah has ren-ered a signal service to himself, his country and

"The Standard" will say:

There it is pathetic sincerity in the Suitan's combined protest and undertaking that cannot fail to win the respectful sympathy of Englishmen, but if which the respectful sympathy of Englishmen, but if Abdul Hamid had an intelligent grasp of the situation, he would know that what is needed is a strention, he would know that what is needed is a strention, he would know that what is needed is a strention, he would know that what is needed is a strention, he would know that what is needed is a strention.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1895.—SIXTEEN PAGES.

THE TURKISH AMELASSADOR TO GREAT BRITAIN

DIES AT 3 O'CLOCK THIS MORNING. London, Nov. 20-4 a. m.-Rustem Pacha, the

RUSTEM PACHA DEAD.

Turkish Ambassador to Great Britain, died at 3 o'clock this merning of congestion of the lungs.

EX-CONTROLLER WEMPLE EXAMINED.

THE COMMISSION DOES NOT SAY THAT HE IS IN-SANE BUT DECLARES HIM TO BE OF UNSOUND MIND.

Fultonville, N. Y., Nov. 19.-A commission uay examined ex-State Controller Edward Wemple as to his sanity. The commission would not report on the commitment blank that Mr. insane, but reported that he acted like one proper person to be cared for and that he was a proper person to be cared for and that he was of unsound mind. The fact that the commission erased the words "is insane" from the commitment blank resulted in County Judge Wendel refusing to indorse the commitment. Mr. Wemple was recently placed under arrest, charged with incendiarism. who had been on a long debauch, that he was a

STUDENTS ARRESTED FOR BURGLARY.

STOLEN PROPERTY FOUND IN THE ROOMS OF TWO MEN AT UNION COLLEGE

Schenectady, N. Y., Nov. 19.-An almost nightly series of burglaries has been going on in this city for the pest four weeks. Cans of preserves and household supplies and utensils have been stolen from cellars and rooms of residents. Goods various lines of trade. The police until to-night were unable to obtain any clew to the thieves. This evening Assistant Chief of Police Deforest and

This evening Assistant Chief of Police Deforest and two policemen went up to Union College on a call from the college officials, and found in the reoms of two students nearly all the goods and articles that have been missed from stores and private houses. All the plunder was removed to the police station, where it awaits identification.

Among the articles stolen are five costly rifles taken from Richards's sportsmen's outfitting store. The students in whose rooms the goods were found are C. C. Humphrey, sephemore, from Unadlia, Delaware County, and C. C. Miller, freshman, from Eatavia. The two students are in custody. They have enjoyed the acquaintance of the best families in town. Fellow-students made the discovery and reported to President Raymond, who informed the police.

TYPHOID FEVER IN THE MILK.

ONE STUBBORN DEALER IN WATERTOWN DEFIES THE HEALTH BOARD.

Watertown, N. Y., Nov. 19 .- The Health Board of this city is in trouble. A few weeks ago it discovered that the city's second epidemic of typhoid fever for the year was largely due to infected milk delivered by a dealer who had had the disease in the There were over twenty-five cases on his route and two or three deaths resulted. ordered to stop selling milk and his name was pub-The Health Board took samples of all the milk brought into Watertown and had it submitted to bacteriological examination. Of twenty-two samples, twelve contained disease germs, some of them ty-phoid and some tuberculosis. This report is now be-

twelve contained disease germs, some of them to phoid and some tuberculosis. This report is now before the Board.

The names of the dealers are withheld except in the case of one named Henry Ward Beccher, who has defied the health authorities and says he will continue to sell, this license has been revoked. The Health Board now refuses to give the names of the other men to the public on the ground that it would harr their business after having, in the first place, ruined one man's business. The Board contents itself with assuming the responsibility of compelling the dealers to get their milk from other dairies concerning which there are no suspicions, and assuring the people that they may safely buy milk of any dealer who is allowed to sell it. It has also ofdered new tests made of all the milk now being sold in Watertown. There is much public indignation because the names are withheld.

HAD BEEN STEALING FOR THREE YEARS.

RITTER, THE ABSCONDING PHILADELPHIA PAY-ING TELLER, NOT YET ARRESTED.

Philadelphia, Nov. 19 .- The officials of the Tacony Savings Fund, Safe Deposit, Title and Trust Com--day made an examination into the accounts of Charles F Ritter, the late assistant secretary and paying tetter of the concern, who mysteriously disappeared on Saturday evening. It was at first thought that Ritter had not taken a dollar, but an examination of the books to-day revealed that Ritter had been systematically pifering for the last three years. The amount of the defalcation was not given by the officials, but it was learned from other sources that it would not exceed \$1,500. Ritter has not yet been arrested.

COLD WAVE IN THE WEST.

IT IS EXPECTED TO REACH CHICAGO TO DAY-A BLIZZARD IN INDIANA-WIRES DOWN IN THE NORTHWEST.

Chicago, Nov. 18.-The second special bulletin issued by the Signal Service to-day predicts that a cold wave will overspread this section by Wednesday morning, carrying the temperature to about 1 degrees above zero. Clearing weather for to-night

salso predicted.

The morning bulletin was as follows:

"Storm northwest signals are holsted on Lake Michigan, Lake Superior and Lake Huron. High north, shifting to northwest winds, with snow and a cold wave, are indications for to-day and to-light. Clearing to-night."

All telegraph communication with Minneapolis, Doubth and other Northwestern points is cut off. Wires have been down all day and are still down

Duinth and other Northwestern points is cut off. Wires have been down all day and are still down to-night.

La Porte, Ind., Nov. 12.—Northern Indiana is in the throes of a blizzard. A gale is blowing from the north and the snow is being piled up in drifts. The trains on north and south roads are delayed, Telegraphic communication has been seriously interfered with.

While New Yorkers were out enjoying the warm sunshine yesterday, people out West were blowing their fingers or holding their hands to their ears. The weather man says New Yorkers will be doing that, too, before night, and he expects the mer-cury to fail to the freezing point. The cold wave is coming this way, and storm signals indicating northwest gales are up. The cold is likely to affect all of this immediate part of the country and the western part of Massachusetts. Show is a possi-bility, though cold rain is more likely to fail here

MIASMATIC CONDITION OF THE AIR.

People in the streets late last evening were remarking something peculiar in the air caused them to cough, and they spent considera-ble time in trying to find out what it was. It affected the throat and lungs much the same as if fected the throat and longs on the track as feeten a person was in a room in which dust was being swept us. Some persons thought their coughing was caused by the sweeping machines of the was caused by the sweeping machines of the Street Cleaning Department, and that their throats were filled with fine particles of street dust. The majority, however, probably discovered the true cause, and were of the opinion that the trouble cause and were of the opinion that the trouble was due to a miasma. The miasma probably rose, originally, from the New Jersey meadows and low-lands.

lands.

The same peculiarity in the air was noticed on Monday night, and preceded the dense fog which enveloped the city yesterday morning. Many people declared last night that there was something poisonous in the air, as it not only made them cough, but had a most depressing effect upon

REGINNING THE WORK ON THE ERIE CANAL Albany, Nov. 19.-State Engineer Adams has returned from his tour of inspection of the western division of the Eric Canal. He said to-day that the only thing definitely determined upon during the trip was that plans should be prosecuted immetrip was that plans should be prosecuted immediately for the twin lifting locks to take the place of the ten locks now in operation at Lockport. This work will come under the \$9,000,000 appropriation. The question of deepening the last level of the Erie Canal three feet to provide nine feet of the Erie Canal three feet to provide nine feet of water, where now there is only six in the city of Buffalo, is not determined, as it is a problem as yet unsolved as to whether or not the lake at Buffalo is not lower now than it is ever likely to be again. The last level of the canal gets its water from the lake, and if present conditions are to be considered normal, then it will be necessary to deepen the level three extra feet by excavation for a distance of twenty-eight miles. It is not feasible to raise the banks on that portion of the canal.

A POOR MACKEREL SEASON.

Gloucester, Mass., Nov. 19.-Only four more vessels of the mackerel fleet remain to arrive, and the fishery of 1895 must go on record as a failure, s the catch will not excee! 25,000 barrels, against

20,000 last year.
The first of the Newfoundland frozen herring fleet sailed hence to-day, and the number of vessels about ready to start is fifty, which will probably be increased to seventy-five to sail. Last year the Newfoundland fleet numbered thirty-eight vessels, some of which made two trips.

RICH FINDS REPORTED IN THE SOUTH- THE JOINT TRAFFIC ASSOCIATION OR-ERN PART OF THE STATE.

ALL PRESENT GOLD-BEARING MINES IN THE

WORLD-EXCITEMENT ALSO HIGH OVER

Denver, Nov. 19.-Major W. S. Peabody has brought here some remarkable specimens of goldbearing ore from Archuleta County, in the southern part of the State. It averages on the surface \$8 a ton, and persons who have examined the vein say it is 1,000 feet across. Senator Teller, who recently visited the region, is enthusiastic, and believes the new field will eclipse all present gold-bearing regions in the world.

A mining-stock craze is now fully on in this State, and some people predict that the wild days of the Comstock Lode excitement will be repeated or excreded before the winter is over. Three exchanges in Colorado Springs and one each in Cripple Creek and Pueblo, seem unable to meet the demand for mining stocks. The craze has become so great as to induce the Real Estate Exchange to turn its attention to quotations of Cripple Creek stocks. The Denver Mining Exchange began yesterday to hold two daily calls. The brokers are swamped with orders. One of them complained that he could fill a single order on a list calling for 160,000 shares, because the stock was not for sale. Another broker said that his commissions now amount have also been stolen from stores of merchants in to 300 a day, Brokers in Colorado Springs and Denver are turning away orders which they have time to attend to. The struggle is to buy stocks, few selling except at a healthy advance. This demand for stocks comes from all classes of people, from servant girls to bank clerks, and from staid, conservative business men and vestors who believe that a general advance in the prices of all Cripple Creek stocks is certain to Over three hundred and fifty incorporated com-

panies now have stocks to sell. In the new companies the stocks were listed to sell at from \$1 10 o & a thousand, and then arret alvances, so that in these are transferred at slight advances, so that such stocks gradually rise to a value of a cent of a fraction better a share. The next transfer brings the stock up to probably two cents, and thus the speculative interests are excited. Shippers hold a stiff price and find few customers, as the stocks are held in anticipation of a great advance.

Brokers from chicago and New-York are sending in orders for Cripple Creek by telegraph and mail and this indicates that the fever for sold stocks is fast attracting general attention. The total daily transfer of shares in Denver now amounts in over half a million, although the published reports place the amount at one million or more. In Colorado Springs the aggregate daily more. In Colorado Springs the aggregate daily sales amount to nearly one million shares. Cripple sales amount to nearly one million shares. Cripple cusand, and then after the demand sets e transferred at slight advances, so that

Cripple Creek is about seventy miles south in El Paso County. Its mines, which are largely gold producers, are the most recently developed of any in Colorado, and the story of the we oped of say in Colorado, and the story of the wild rush of prospectors and miners to that region about three years ago is still fresh in the public mind. It was a repetition of the Leadville excitement of a few years previous. The dispatches from Colorado do not make it clear that new developments at the mines have started the present boom in Cripple Creek stocks. The speculation seems to be confined entirely to the gold group.

THE TONAWANDA CASES

DEGREE AND TWELVE FOR RIOT-MURDER-ERS OF CAPTAIN PHILLIPS LIKELY

TO MEET JUSTICE.

Buffalo, Nov. 19.- Four indictments for murder i the first degree and twelve for riot were reported at 2 o'clock this afternoon by the Grand Jury o Court of Oyer and Terminer, which has had the Tonawanda cases under consideration for three weeks. There are two counts in each indictment for murder. The District-Attorney has made his proof so strong in these cases that it seems cer tain the murder of Captain Phillips and his son Those indicted for murder are also indicted for

riot, so that no loophole of escape is left. The list of those indicted is as follows:

For murder, first degree, on two counts: Jesse Graves, George Hyde, John J. Quirk and Irving collins.

For riot: Jess: Graves, George Hyde, John J. Quirk, Irving Collins, Archibaid Lough, Sheridan Walker, James Riley, Edward Munger, James Dixou, John A. Lasher, Abraham Wheeler and Frederick

Tanner.

The following will be discharged of complicity in the crime, but will be held as witnesses: Nicholas Wandell, Edward Dunn, Fred Oderkerk, John Stevens, Edward Lawrence, Michael Cain, Bony Warren, William Greenwood, Robert Reed, William Stattery, Lottle Knowles, Ann O'Conner and Mrs. Riley. The Grand Jury has also found two secret indictments. It is believed one is against Captain Philip Perew, who is out on \$100,000 ball. The other man has not been arrested.

DID NOT DEFRAUD THE GOVERNMENT.

OFFICIALS OF THE PENN STEEL COMPANY AC

QUITTED BY ORDER OF THE JUDGE. Philadelphia, Nov. 19. The trial in the United States District Court of Frederick Baldt, manager, and James T. Anderson, foreman, of the Penn Steel Casting and Machine Company, of Chester, who were accused of attempting to defraud the overment in a contract for gun castings, ended day in a verdict of not guilty. After the teamony for the United States had been presented, evidence was required for the defence. Judge after instructed the jury to acquit, and a verdict not guilty was promptly rendered.

NORTH CAROLINA'S INDUSTRIAL GROWTH.

HER COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS REPRESENT \$15,000,000 CAPITAL AND HAVE NEARLY 1,000,000 SPINDLES

Raleigh, N. C., Nov. 19.-The annual report of State Labor Commissioner Lacy was made public to-day. Regarding mills it gives the following information, showing North Carolina's progress: There are 156 cotton and woollen mills in active operation and eleven in course of construction. There are 313,455 spindles and 24,858 looms. a very good showing when the fact is considered that in 1870 there were only 30,000 spindles. There are 15,750 persons employed in mills, and the amount of capital employed is \$15,000,000, or about \$852 to each employe. Of these there are 4,888 men, 6,175 women and 4,685 children, of whom 1,558 are under fourteen years. The mills during the year consumed 123,635,000 pounds of cotton, or about 360,000 bales. Twenty-six counties have produced \$1,742,545 yards of domestic; six have produced \$1,737,547 yards of plaids. Two counties, Forsyth and Cabarrus, have produced 2,000,000 yards of woollen goods, Forsyth leading with 1,800,000. very good showing when the fact is considered

DID WELSH COMMIT SUICIDET

A FORMER SUPERINTENDENT OF PARKS IN THE ANNEXED DISTRICT DIES UNDER SUS-PICIOUS CIRCUMSTANCES.

George Welsh, twenty-nine years old, a former Superintendent of Parks in the Annexed District, died suddenly at his home in Sherwood-st., near Marlon-ave., late yesterday afternoon under suspicious circumstances and the Coroner was asked to make an investigation. Welsh's two children have been ill from diphtheria for several weeks and are ow convalescing.

About noon Mrs. Welsh took them out of doors.

When she returned at 4 o'clock she found her husband lying on the floor of the sickroom writhing in agony. Dr. Simon C. Bradley, of Lincoln-ave, and Kingsbridge R.ad. was summoned and restoratives were administered, but were of no avail. Weish died in agony in half an hour. Dr. Joseph F. Dunn, of No. 2,735 Webster-ave, arrived just before Welsh died, and on making a hasty examination of the dying man pronounced the case suspicious. Apoplexy was reported to the police as having been the cause of Weish's death, but later the physicians pronounced it a probable case of suicide. Chloral is thought to have been used. A bottle which had contained a large quantity of the drug could not be found and Dr. Bradley said he detected the oldroic chloral about the dying man.

An atomizer which had contained carbolic acid was found on the floor beside Weish, but Dr. Dunn says that its contents were not strong enough to kill. Both physicians refused to make any positive statement. band lying on the floor of the sickroom writhing

statement.

Weish succeeded Louis F. Haffen as Superintendent of Parks when the latter was elected to the Department of Street Improvements, and lost it when the parks of the Annexed District ceased to be a separate department ast spring. He has been despondent since, and the constant attention which he gave his children had affected his health. We shows a graduate of the Naval Academy, at Annapolis, and served eight years in the United States Navy, having attained the rank of lieutenant when he resigned, nine years ago.

A GOLD CRAZE IN COLORADO. TRUNK LINE OFFICIALS ACT. reaffirmed, and copies of such are to be filed with

GANIZED.

SENATOR TELLER BELIEVES THEY WILL ECLIPSE | AGREEMENT TO GO INTO EFFECT JANUARY 1, 1896, AND TO CONTINUE FIVE YEARS-INTERSTATE COMMERCE LAWS TO BE OBSERVED-

TERMS OF THE AGREEMENT AND

without a dissenting voice, to adopt the muchmooted articles of organization of the Joint Traffic Association. The difficulties arising from the Interstate Commerce law and from the opposition of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, on the estensible plea that it would be unlawful for the directors of that corporation to delegate their powers to the proposed Board of Managers, were seemingly overcome. There are some who say that injunction proceedings will yet be begun in behalf of some one of the roads to prevent the carrying out of the agreement upon the grounds given. There were rumors in the Street, also, that the agreement would enable a certain large syndicate to float Reading, Erie, and Chesapeake and Ohio securities abroad to a great advantage, since these roads, under the agreement would be placed in an exceedingly favorable light in relation to the Pennsylvania and its carrying

LINES REPRESENTED.

The Trunk lines were represented as follows: Pennsylvania, G. B. Roberts, president; Frank Thomson, C. E. Pugh, J. R. Wood, James McCree and D. S. Gray; Baltimore and Ohio, C. F. Mayer, president; O. Smith, C. K. Lord, and Frederick Harriott; Chesapeake and Oalo, M. E. Ingalis, president, and W. P. Walter, jr.; Lake Shore, D. W. Caldwell, president; Michigan Central, H. B. Ledyard, president; New-York, Chicago and R. Callaway, president; Grand Trunk, L. J. Seargeant, general manager; New-York Central, Chauncey M. Depew, president, and H. J. Hayden; West Shore, J. D. Layng, general manager, and P. R. Todd; Erte, E. B. Thomas, president, and one of the receivers, and G. G. Cochran; Lackawanna, Samuel Sloan, president, and B. A. Hegeman, Lehigh Valley, E. P. Wilbur, president, and H. H. Kingston; Reading, J. S. Harris, president, and one of the receivers, and B. H. Bail; Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, M. E. Ingalis, president, and O. G. Murray; Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern, W. Duncan, vice-president.

The purposes of the agreement are set forth in the articles as follows:

To aid in fulfilling the purposes of the Interstate Commerce act: to co-operate with each other and adjacent transportation associations; to establish and maintain reasonable and just rates, fares, rules and regulations on State and interstate traffic; to prevent unjust discrimination, and to secure the reduction and concentration of agencies and the introduction of economies in the conduct of the freight and passenger service.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

Following is a list of members: The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern, Central of New-Jersey, Chesapeake and Ohlo, Chicago and Erie, Chicago and Grand Trunk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Rallroad Company, Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee, Erle, Grand Rapids and Indiana, Grand Trunk of Canada, Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, Lehigh Valley, Michigan Central, New-York Central and Hudson River, New-York, Chicago and St. Louis, New-York, Omario and Western, Northern Central, the Pennsylvania Company, Pennsylvania Rallroad Company, Philadelphia and Reading, Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore, Pittsburg and Lake Erie, Pittsburg and Western, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, Terre Haute and Indianapolis (Vandalia Line). Toledo, Peoria and Western, Wabash, and the

The affairs of the association are to be administered by three boards, a lival a Board of Managers and a Board of Arbitration. The term "traffic" in the agreement covers that of both freight and passenger. Section 1, of Arti-

che II, reads:

The association shall have jurisiletion over all competitive traffle (subject to the exceptions noted in Section 2 of this article) which passes to, from or through the western termini of the Trunk Lines, viz. Teronte, Can., Suspension Bridge, Niagara Falls, Tonewanda, Black Rock, Buffalo, East Buffalo, Buffalo, Junction, Dunkirk and Salamanca, N. Y.; Erie, Pittsburg, and Allegheny, Penn., Bellaire, Ohio; Wheeling, Parkersburg, Charleston, and Kenova, W. Va., and Ashland, Ky., and such other points as may hereafter be designated by the managers as such termini; also all traffic which may pass through other junctions of the companies parties hereto which is included when passing through any of the termini or junctions above or hereafter specified, and such other traffic as may by common consent of the parties be hereafter included herein.

Section 2. The following shall not be included:

(a) Coal, coke, from ore, mill cinder, limestone and petroleum, crude or refined, (b) Traffic destined to or coming from Florida, Georgia, North and South Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia south of the South line of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway.

BOARD OF CONTROL PROVIDED FOR.

BOARD OF CONTROL PROVIDED FOR. Article III provides for the Board of Control, as

follows:

The presidents of the companies forming the aszociation and of such other companies as may become parties hereto shall constitute the Board of Control, which shall meet on the written request of any three of its members.

Each member of the Board of Control shall be entitled to one vote, except that no system as designated in Article No. 4 shall nave more than three votes in the aggregate.

It shall require three-fourths of the entire number of authorized votes to adopt any proposition coming before the Board of Control.

The Board of Control shall fix the salaries of any Commissioners appointed by the managers.

The salaries of other officers and employes of the association shall be subject to its review and approval.

The Board of Control shall select the arbitrators and fix their compensation and term of service.

The Board of Control shall specific an Auditing Committee who shall examine and report to it upon the accounts of the association.

The Board of Control shall prescribe the conditions and rules under which additional railway systems or companies shall become parties hereto and be represented upon the Board of Managers.

Only the Board of Control shall consider appeals from the action of the managers on all questions as so rates or fares, except differentials.

Pending decisions by the Board of Control, the decisions and orders of the managers shall prevail.

TO HAVE AT LEAST NINE MEMBERS. The Board of Managers is to consist of not less than nine members, of whom each of the following nine systems shall designate one: The Baltimore and, Ohio, the Chesapeake and Ohio, the Erie, the Grand Trunk, the Lackawanna, the Lehigh Valley, the Pennsylvania, the Vanderbilt

and the Wabash.

Additional managers may be designated by other systems or companies which may yet become parties to the agreement.

Each manager is to hold office during the continuance of the agreement, subject to the pleasure of, and to be compensated by, the system accounting him.

tem appointing him.

The managers are to have their principal office in New-York City, and to continue in session subject to their rules. They are to elect a chairman annually, it will require the affirmative votes of three-fourths of their entire number to adopt any proposition coming before

them.

In considering questions which exceptionally affect the interests of any company party to the agreement, but unrepresented upon the Board of Managers, such company is to have an opportunity under the rules of the managers to present to them its views before final action is taken. The managers are to construe the agreement and all resolutions adopted under it.

Section No 5, or Article V, reads:

Section No 5, or Article V, reads:

All applications for differentials and for changes in rates, fares, charges and rules shall be made to the managers. Their action upon differentials and upon all questions except as to rates and fares shall be subject to appeal, but only to the arbitrators. Their action as to rates and fares (except differentials) shall be subject to appeal only to the Board of Control.

Decisions and orders of the managers shall be compiled with until such appeals are decided.

SCHEDULES OF RATES REAFFIRMED.

The published schedules of rates, etc. now filed

with the Interstate Commerce Commission, are

The powers conferred upon the managers shall be so construed and exercised as not to permit violation of the interstate Commerce Act or any other law applicable to the premises or any provision of the charters or the laws applicable to any of the companies parties hereto, and the managers shall co-operate with the interstate Commerce Commission to secure stability and uniformity in the rates, fares, charges and rules established hereunder. As to non-concurring companies, Article IX, Section No. 1, reads:

The managers shall decide and inforce the course which shall be pursued with connecting companies not parties to this agreement, which fail or decline to observe the rates, fares, charges and rules established under this agreement. The interests of companies parties hereto injuriously affected by such action of the managers shall, in such instances, be accorded reasonable protection in so far as the managers can legally do so. It is recognized and agreed that economy in the operation of through co-operative and commission freight lines and the limitation or termination of many of their existing powers and functions are absolutely required, and the companies parties here to will actively co-operate with the managers and so manage such lines as to accomplish such results.

going into effect. The managers are from time

to time to recommend such changes in rates,

rules, etc., "as may be reasonable and just and

necessary for governing the traffic covered by

this agreement and for protecting the interests

of the parties hereto therein and the failure to observe such recommendations by any party hereto as and when maie shall be deemed a violation of this agreement. No company party hereto shall through any of its officers or agents deviate from or change the rates, fares, charges or rules herein reaffirmed or so recommended by the managers."

The managers may organize joint freight and passenger agencies and approve contracting agencies, defining the duties of the latter. The iting agents at points in Canada "necessary to meet the competition of Canadian lines not par-ties hereto," these to be subject to the managers. The companies are to supply all necessary re-Article XVI provides for forfeitures as fol-

For any action by any party hereto which in the judgment of the managers constitutes a violation of this agreement, the offending company shall forfeit to the association a sum to be determined by the managers, not exceeding \$5.000; but where the gross receipts of the transaction in which this agreement is violated shall exceed \$5.000, the offending party shall, at the discretion of the managers forfeit a sum not exceeding such gross receipts. Such forfeitures shall be applied to the payment of the expenses of the association, except that the offending company shall not participate in such application of its own forfeiture. MONEY TO BE DEPOSITED.

Each company, at the call of the manager, is to

leposit \$5,000, and such further sums monthly. based on gross earnings, as the managers deem necessary to defray expenses, including salaries of commissioners and arbitrators. No refund is to be given to a company retiring from the agree Forfeitures are to be paid within fifteen

of "three disinterested persons," to which appeals shall be made. All differences, except as to rates and fares, are to be finally decided by the arbitrators. Amendments to the agreement may be made only by unanimous vote.

Article XXI, Sections Nos. 1 and 2, reads as fol-

This agreement shall not be effective until it shall have been approved by the boards of directors of the everal companies parties hereto. Certified copies of resolutions giving such approval shall be filed with

the managers.

This agreement shall take effect January 1, 1896, and continue in existence for five years thereafter, subject to ninety days' written notice by any company of its desire to retire therefrom. The presidents held an executive session in regard to the appointment of arbitrators and adjourned until December 12. The Committee on Revision was continued, with power to arrange all details, procure signatures to the engrossed agreement, and decide on the delivery of copies to the proper public authorities.

A RENEGADE UTE THE MURDERER.

THE INDIANS IN COLORADO NOT KILLED BY

WHITE MEN. Washington, Nov. 19.-Mr. Browning, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to-day received a telegrat Agent Day at Ignacio, Col., in regard to the recent Agent Day at Ignacio, Col., in regard to the recent killing of three Ute Indians. Mr. Day said that Deputy-Sheriff Smith telegraphed to him from near the scene of the trouble that there was no doubt that "Billy" Hatch killed the two Indians; the squaw was alive, and he will bring her to the agency. Mr. Day thinks the Indians will catch the murdeter. He is the only son of the notorious Hatch who was killed in Utah four or five years ago by an Indian called "Rooster," and is a renegade Ute.

FELL DEAD BY A GRAVE.

THE WIDOW OF GENERAL GILMER EXPIRES IN

BONAVENTURE CEMETERY, SAVANNAH. Savannah, Ga., Nov. 19.-Mrs Louisa Porter Gilmer, widow of the late General J. F. Gilmer, chief of the Engineer Corps of the Confederate Army. and a sister of General E. P. Alexander, dropped dead to-day in Bonaventure Cemetery, while standdead to-day in Bonaton of Miss Chisholm, who died in Consommé Britannia.

New York on Sunday, during the progress of the Timbales a la Périgourdine. New-York on Sunday, during the progress of the burial services. Mrs. Glimer was seventy-one years of age, and death resulted from apoplexy the the clergyman was offering a prayer she felbackward and died almost instantly in the arms of

backward and died almost instantly in the arms of those around her.

Mrs. Gilmer, was a member of the Alexander fam-ily of Wilkes County, Ga., one of ten children, and the first to die She was prominent in charities, was president of the Telfair Hospital, and a patroness of the Louisa Porter Home.

PLAINTIFF IN THE ARBUCKLE SUIT DEAD.

MISS CLARA CAMPBELL, WHO RECOVERED \$45,000 FOR BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE, SUCCUMBS TO A TUMOR AT HER

HOME IN IRONTON, OHIO. Miss Clara Campbell, who figured in the famous Arbuckle breach of promise suit, eight years ago. died at Ironton, Ohio, yesterday. An operation was erformed upon her for tumor last week, and she had been gradually sinking since Sunday evening.

Miss Campbell, who was forty-five years old, was the youngest daughter of former Judge Campbell, who was the founder of the city of Ironton and at one time its richest resident. She received a thorough education, and was sent to Italy where for several years she studied music under one of the best masters of the time. It was shortly after her return to America that she first met Mr. Arbuckie, a prosperous coffee merchant.

A letter of introduction served to open the ac-A letter of introduction served to open the acquaintance between them, which later ended in the famous quarrel. Mr. Arbuckle, after a brief, but ardent wooing, asked the young woman to become his wife. Miss Campbell consented, and when her suitor's love grew cold and he failed to make preparations for the wedding day. Miss Campbell brought suit against him for \$100,000.

At the trial evidence of the defendant's pleadings and promises was given and letters that had passed between the lovers were read in court. The terms of endearment. Baby Bunting' and "Bunnie C." on the letters, were used far and wide at the time. The suit was ended on January 10, 1883, and the jury announced a verdict of \$15,000 in favor of Miss Campbell.

The higher courts to which the case was sent sus-

Campbell.

The higher courts to which the case was sent sustained the verdict first given.

Miss Campbell declared that the sole reason that her accepted suitor had for breaking the engagement was her father's failure in business.

The defendant in the case died on March 27, 1881

A CASE OF MUCH INTEREST TO DEPOSITORS Lansing, Mich., Nov. 19.-The day before the Cen-

tral Michigan Savings Bank closed its doors, in April, 1893, Nelson F Jenison, one of the leading mer-chants of this city, withdrex his deposit of \$3,000. Receiver Stone is now suing to recover the money on the ground that it was withdrawn because Jenison knew that the bank was insolvent, as did the bank officials, the statute providing that insolvent banks cannot dispose of their property or prefer creditors. This is a test case, and if the bank wins similar suits will be begun against a large number of depositors who withdrew money during the run which preceded the suspension. on the ground that it was withdrawn because Jeni-

THE HORSELESS CARRIAGE REACHES ALBANY. Albany, Nov. 19.-The horseless carriage which is on its way from New-York city to Chicago arrived here at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon and attracted crowds of people along the streets through which it passed.

MR. CARLISLE ON FINANCE

TO NEW-YORK BUSINESS MEN.

BRILLIANTLY SUCCESSFUL DINNER OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY MAKES AT URGENT PLEA FOR THE RETIREMENT O

UNITED STATES NOTES-OTHER SPEECHES

BY SENATOR BURROWS, CHARLES EMORY SMITH, MAYOR STRONG AND THE

REV. DR. M. W. STRYKER.

"Fate cannot harm me! I have dined!" said the

Such a sense of security and satisfaction must have been felt by most of the men who partook of the annual dinner of the Chamber of Commerce at Delmonico's last evening. It was the 127th annual dinner of the Chamber-and the best. The first dinner of the Chamber of Com-

merce was enjoyed by about forty of the leading merchants and ship-owners of New-York, in the old Fraunce's Tavern, in Broad-st., in 1768. The dinner last evening was attended by over three hundred of the merchants, bankers and other men who give impulse and stability to the commerce of the metropolis. Two members of President Cleveland's Cabinet were at the dinner, the Secretary of the Treasury being the chief speaker of the evening. The entire second floor of Delmonico's was

given up to the dinner. In the large banqueting hall every foot of space was occupied, and tables were also set in two of the parlors on the same floor. The most delicate of viands and the choicest of wines were served. Then the men at the dinner listened to some remarkable speeches by well-known and eloquent orators.

The success of the dinner was due in great part to the indefatigable energy of George Wilson, the secretary of the Chamber, who had labored uneasingly to perfect the arrangements for the comfort and entertainment of the members of the Chamber and their guests who assembled in the banqueting hall last evening.

ELABORATE DECORATIONS

Suspended from the ceiling was a cluster of silk American flags, radiating in all directions from a common centre. Back of the president's chair at the north end of the hall was the seal of the Chamber, surmounted by a silk and gold embroidered coat of arm. of the United States, draped in American flags, and flanked by the reproduction of the seals of the State and of the City of New-York. These also were clothed in the American colors. The flags of England, France, Germany, Russia, Spain, Italy and Austria were artistically arranged to the right and left of the centre.

The pilasters supporting the heavy cornice extending around the room, bore large golden eagles in sunbursts of silk American flags, and from these pilasters were also suspended other American banners.

The mirrors surrounding the room, as well as the windows, doors and balcony, were curtained with American colors and lambrequins, among which were representations of the National shield, with its crown of stars and drapery of red and white stripes, the whole producing an artistic and appropriate as well as brilliant and patriotic effect superior, in the judgment of many, to anything previously attempted on a similar occasion.

The large room adjoining the main hall was decorated in a manner conforming with the entire artistic scheme. The floral decorations were also elaborate.

The frontispiece of the menu represents in a broad manner the commerce of the world, as shown by the four medallions of America, Europe, Asia and Africa, with a background composed of a bundle of rods with laurel leafrom and bound together, in token of unity and

On the upper corners of the device were introduced the seal of the Chamber and the arms of the State, while on the lower corners are shown the Baltic Ship Canal, with the United States steamer Marblehead passing under the bridge, and the steamship St. Louis on her first arrival at this port, an evidence of the revival of American shipping. At the top are seen palm branches of victory, and a spirited figure, wearing the winged cap of Mercury, the god of Commerce, and holding in one hand the thyrsus of Bacchus, and in

the other a nugget of pure gold. The good things provided for the feast were as

Tortue Verte Hors D'Oeuvre.
Timbales a la Périgourdine.
Poisson.

Bass Rayée au Vin Blanc, Gratiné.
Croquettes de Pommes de Terre.
Releve.
Pilet de Boeuf a La Bernardi.
Entirees.
Aites de Poulet a La Toulouse.
Petits Pois Parisienne.
Terrapène a La Baltimore.
Sorbet Imperial.
Rot.
Canvashack.
Froid.
Asple de Foie-Gras.
Salade de Laitue.
Entremets de Douceur.
Poires a la Condé.
Gelée Aux Cerises.
Glaces Fantaisies. Fruit:
Petits Fours.
Café.
THOSE AT THE TABLE OF HONOR.

THOSE AT THE TABLE OF HONOR. Alexander E. Orr, president of the Chamber of Commerce, presided at the table of honor, having on his right hand John G. Carlisle, Secretary of the Treasury, Mayor Strong, the Rev. Dr. M. W. Stryker, Rear Admiral Henry Erben, Charles Stewart Smith, Carl Schurz, Samuel D. Babcock and Murat Halstead. On the left hand of the presiding officer were Julius C. Burrows, United Seates Senator from Michigan; Judson Harmon, Attorney-General of the United States; General Thomas H. Ruger, Charles Emory Smith, Commodore Montgomery Sicard, James M. Constable, William H. Webb, Horace White and St. Clair McKelway.

AT THE OTHER TABLES. Members of the Committee of Arrangements presided at the other tables. Seats at those tables were provided for the following:

TABLE
Shipton Green,
J. Lawrence McKeever,
George O, Gordon,
George A, Hearn,
George E, Schanck,
Arthur H, Hearn,
Henry J, Lamarche,
James N, Jarvie,
L. J. Callanan,
William Tousey,
Abraham G, Mills,
Abert G, Ropes,
J. Henry Whitebouse,
William T, Wardwell,
John Carthedre,
Corcellus H, Hackett,
Frederick S, Finkus,
George F, Slade,
C, Adolphe Low,
George P, Victor,
Woodbury Langdon,
J, Harran Rhoades,

A. Swan Brown.

A. Swan Brown.

Rufus A. Sibley,

Stewart Harrishorn,

John H. Washburn,

Charles L. Rickerson,

William Baumgarten,

John D. Probet,

John D. Probet,

Leonard Lewisohn,

Leonard Lewisohn,

Frank A. Ferris,

Robert M. Thompson,

Cornellus Zabriskie,

George H. Burford,

Edwin H. Weatherbee,

Augustos D. Juillard,

Lumins,

James W. Finchot,

Edward Cary,

Howard C. Smith,

Robert C. Alexander,

Trenor L. Park. TABLE B.

m. presiding. James I. Raymond,

Ebenezer S. Mason,

Eugene Arnatein,

Lam,

David S. Cowles,

weil,

William H. Parsons,

lead,

G. Waldo Smith,

rber,

James Loeb,

James Loeb,

James Loeb,

James Loeb,

James Loeb,

James Loeb,

William H. Jackson,

William H. Jackson,

William H. Jackson, Samuel D. Coykendall, Gustav H. Schwab, Samuel A. Robinson, Henry R. Ickleheimer, Juan M. Ceballos, Frederick T. Adams, Frederic Cromwell, John I. Waterbury,

Continued on Ninth Page.